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APPLICATION NO.	FILING DATE	FIRST NAMED INVENTOR	ATTORNEY DOCKET NO.	CONFIRMATION NO.
10/083,250	02/27/2002	Geoffrey Stiff	52493.000251	2570

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EXAMINER

SWARTZ, JAMIE H

ART UNIT	PAPER NUMBER
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3694

MAIL DATE	DELIVERY MODE
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12/11/2008

PAPER

Please find below and/or attached an Office communication concerning this application or proceeding.

The time period for reply, if any, is set in the attached communication.

Office Action Summary

Application No.

10/083,250

Applicant(s)

STIFF ET AL.

Examiner

JAMIE H. SWARTZ

Art Unit

3694

-- The MAILING DATE of this communication appears on the cover sheet with the correspondence address --
Period for Reply

A SHORTENED STATUTORY PERIOD FOR REPLY IS SET TO EXPIRE 3 MONTH(S) OR THIRTY (30) DAYS, WHICHEVER IS LONGER, FROM THE MAILING DATE OF THIS COMMUNICATION.

- Extensions of time may be available under the provisions of 37 CFR 1.136(a). In no event, however, may a reply be timely filed after SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.
- If NO period for reply is specified above, the maximum statutory period **will** apply and **will** expire SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.
- Failure to reply within the set or extended period for reply **will**, by statute, cause the application to become ABANDONED (35 U.S.C. § 133). Any reply received by the Office later than three months after the mailing date of this communication, even if timely filed, may reduce any earned patent term adjustment. See 37 CFR 1.704(b).

Status

- 1) ☒ Responsive to communication(s) filed on 15 September 2008.
- 2a) ☐ This action is **FINAL**. 2b) ☒ This action is non-final.
- 3) ☐ Since this application is in condition for allowance except for formal matters, prosecution as to the merits is closed in accordance with the practice under *Ex parte Quayle*, 1935 C.D. 11, 453 O.G. 213.

Disposition of Claims

- 4) ☒ Claim(s) 30-36 and 45-59 is/are pending in the application.
- 4a) Of the above claim(s) _____ is/are withdrawn from consideration.
- 5) ☐ Claim(s) _____ is/are allowed.
- 6) ☒ Claim(s) 30-36 and 45-59 is/are rejected.
- 7) ☐ Claim(s) _____ is/are objected to.
- 8) ☐ Claim(s) _____ are subject to restriction and/or election requirement.

Application Papers

- 9) ☐ The specification is objected to by the Examiner.
- 10) ☐ The drawing(s) filed on _____ is/are: a) ☐ accepted or b) ☐ objected to by the Examiner.
Applicant may not request that any objection to the drawing(s) be held in abeyance. See 37 CFR 1.85(a).
Replacement drawing sheet(s) including the correction is required if the drawing(s) is objected to. See 37 CFR 1.121(d).
- 11) ☐ The oath or declaration is objected to by the Examiner. Note the attached Office Action or form PTO-152.

Priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119

- 12) ☐ Acknowledgment is made of a claim for foreign priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119(a)-(d) or (f).
- a) ☐ All b) ☐ Some * c) ☐ None of:
1. ☐ Certified copies of the priority documents have been received.
2. ☐ Certified copies of the priority documents have been received in Application No. _____.
3. ☐ Copies of the certified copies of the priority documents have been received in this National Stage application from the International Bureau (PCT Rule 17.2(a)).

* See the attached detailed Office action for a list of the certified copies not received.

Attachment(s)

- 1) ☐ Notice of References Cited (PTO-892)
- 2) ☐ Notice of Draftsperson's Patent Drawing Review (PTO-948)
- 3) ☐ Information Disclosure Statement(s) (PTO/SB/08)
Paper No(s)/Mail Date _____.
- 4) ☐ Interview Summary (PTO-413)
Paper No(s)/Mail Date. _____.
- 5) ☐ Notice of Informal Patent Application
- 6) ☐ Other: _____.

DETAILED ACTION

Continued Examination Under 37 CFR 1.114

1. A request for continued examination under 37 CFR 1.114, including the fee set forth in 37 CFR 1.17(e), was filed in this application after final rejection. Since this application is eligible for continued examination under 37 CFR 1.114, and the fee set forth in 37 CFR 1.17(e) has been timely paid, the finality of the previous Office action has been withdrawn pursuant to 37 CFR 1.114. Applicant's submission filed on September 15, 2008 has been entered.

Status of Claims

2. This action is in response to the amendment filed on September 15, 2008. Claims 30-36 and 45-59 are pending. Claims 58 and 59 have been added. No claims have been amended.

Claim Rejections - 35 USC § 101

3. 35 U.S.C. 101 reads as follows:

Whoever invents or discovers any new and useful process, machine, manufacture, or composition of matter, or any new and useful improvement thereof, may obtain a patent therefor, subject to the conditions and requirements of this title.

4. Claims 30 and 58 rejected under 35 U.S.C. 101 because the claimed invention is directed to non-statutory subject matter. Computer programs claimed as computer listings per se, i.e., the descriptions or expressions of the programs, are not physical "things." They are neither computer components nor statutory processes, as they are not "acts" being performed. Such claimed computer programs do not define any

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structural and functional interrelationships between the computer program and other claimed elements of a computer, which permit the computer program's functionality to be realized. In contrast, a claimed computer-readable medium encoded with a computer program is a computer element which defines structural and functional interrelationships between the computer program and the rest of the computer which permit the computer program's functionality to be realized, and is thus statutory. Accordingly, it is important to distinguish claims that define descriptive material per se from claims that define statutory inventions. Since a computer program is merely a set of instructions capable of being executed by a computer, the computer program itself is not a process and the Examiner therefore will treat a claim for a computer program, without the computer-readable medium needed to realize the computer program's functionality, as nonstatutory functional descriptive material. In the instant case, the claims refer to various embodiments of a system, wherein the system comprises user interface logic, underwriting engines, etc. These appear to be software module per se and no statutory system components. Because these limitations appear to claim only a computer algorithm, these claims are deemed non-statutory as they are directed towards a judicial exception in the form of a computer algorithm, i.e. an abstract idea.

5. Claims 55 and 59 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 101 because the method claims are not tied to a particular machine or apparatus. Based on a Supreme Court precedent *In re Bilski*, 88 USPQ2d 1385 (Fed. Cir. 2008) and recent Federal Circuit decisions, it was decided that a § 101 process must (1) be tied to a particular machine or apparatus

or (2) transform underlying subject matter (such as an article or materials) to a different state or thing. If neither of these requirements is met by the claim, the method is not a patent eligible process under § 101 and is rejected as being directed to non-statutory subject matter. See *Benson*, 409 U.S. at 70 ("Transformation and reduction of an article 'to a different state or thing' is the clue to the patentability of a process claim that does not include particular machines."); *Diehr*, 450 U.S. at 192 (holding that use of mathematical formula in process "transforming or reducing an article to a different state or thing" constitutes patent-eligible subject matter); see also *Flook*, 437 U.S. at 589 n.9 ("An argument can be made [that the Supreme] Court has only recognized a process as within the statutory definition when it either was tied to a particular apparatus or operated to change materials to a 'different state or thing'"); *Cochrane v. Deener*, 94 U.S. 780, 788 (1876) ("A process is . . . an act, or a series of acts, performed upon the subject-matter to be transformed and reduced to a different state or thing.").⁷ A claimed process involving a fundamental principle that uses a particular machine or apparatus would not pre-empt uses of the principle that do not also use the specified machine or apparatus in the manner claimed. And a claimed process that transforms a particular article to a specified different state or thing by applying a fundamental principle would not pre-empt the use of the principle to transform any other article, to transform the same article but in a manner not covered by the claim, or to do anything other than transform the specified article.

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6. The following is a quotation of the second paragraph of 35 U.S.C. 112:

The specification shall conclude with one or more claims particularly pointing out and distinctly claiming the subject matter which the applicant regards as his invention.

7. Claims 30-36 and 45-59 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 112, second paragraph, as being indefinite for failing to particularly point out and distinctly claim the subject matter which applicant regards as the invention.

8. Regarding claims 30, 55, 58, and 59, the phrase "the adjustment module storing a balance in an adjustment account if the periodic retirement income payment amount is less than the guaranteed minimum period retirement income payment" renders the claim indefinite. It is unclear to the examiner how a balance would be stored in the adjustment account. If the periodic retirement income payment is less than the guaranteed minimum payment wouldn't the "balance" be a negative value? Thus there would be no balance to store into the adjustment account. For example if a minimum periodic retirement income payment amount is \$100, but the periodic retirement income payment amount is \$95, how is the value a positive \$5 left as the balance? Are the guaranteed minimum periodic retirement income payment amount an amount that is being put into a module, and then the periodic retirement income payment amount the value that is being paid out to the user? If the guaranteed periodic retirement income payment amount is the amount paid out to the user it would not make sense for there to be any funds left over if that value is greater than the periodic retirement income payment amount. Because the minimum payment amount is still a minimum payment

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amount and in order for it to be the minimum payment amount the user must be paid the minimum.

9. Claims 31-36, 45-54, and 56-67 are also rejected as being dependent on rejected claims.

Claim Rejections - 35 USC § 102

10. The following is a quotation of the appropriate paragraphs of 35 U.S.C. 102 that form the basis for the rejections under this section made in this Office action:

A person shall be entitled to a patent unless –

(e) the invention was described in (1) an application for patent, published under section 122(b), by another filed in the United States before the invention by the applicant for patent or (2) a patent granted on an application for patent by another filed in the United States before the invention by the applicant for patent, except that an international application filed under the treaty defined in section 351(a) shall have the effects for purposes of this subsection of an application filed in the United States only if the international application designated the United States and was published under Article 21(2) of such treaty in the English language.

11. Claims 30-36 and 45-59 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 102(e) as being anticipated by Dellinger et al. (US 7089201 B1).

12. Regarding claim 30, Dellinger teaches a system for providing a user with a plurality of guaranteed minimum retirement income payments (see at least abstract, col. 4, lines 30-46, Fig 5). Dellinger teaches an equity module to receive an income generating payment and to output a periodic retirement income payment amount wherein the periodic retirement income payment amount is greater than, equal to, or

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less than a guaranteed minimum periodic retirement income payment amount if the income generating payments received are received according to a predetermined payment schedule (see at least col. 4, line 30-46, Fig. 5, col. 8, lines 35-50, col. 8, line 66 – col. 9, line 5). Dellinger teaches an adjustment module for comparing the periodic retirement income payment amount and the guaranteed minimum periodic retirement income payment amount, and for outputting to the user at least the guaranteed minimum periodic retirement income payment amount, with the adjustment module storing a balance in an adjustment account if the periodic retirement income payment amount is less than the guaranteed minimum periodic retirement income payment amount (see at least col. 8, lines 35-50, col. 8, line 66 – col. 9, line 5).

13. Regarding claim 31, Dellinger teaches wherein the equity module comprises at least one of a variable annuity module, a fixed annuity module, a mutual funds module, a variable life module, a single premium immediate annuity (SPIA) module, and an immediate variable annuity module (see at least col. 4, line 30 – col. 6, line 12).

14. Regarding claim 32, Dellinger teaches wherein the periodic retirement income payment may be calculated at one of the following annually, biennially, semi-annually, quarterly, monthly, bi-monthly, semi-monthly, weekly, and bi-weekly (see at least col. 7, lines 20-35, col. 12, line 60 – col. 13, line 5).

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15. Regarding claim 33, Dellinger teaches wherein the guaranteed minimum periodic retirement income payment amount may be calculated at one of the following annually, biennially, semi-annually, quarterly, monthly, bi-monthly, semi-monthly, weekly, and bi-weekly (see at least col. 12, line 60 – col. 13, line 5).

16. Regarding claim 34, Dellinger teaches wherein the adjustment account balance is recovered by the performance of a unitized investment trust or an index (see at least col. 10, lines 3-15, col. 13, line 50 – col. 14, line 2).

17. Regarding claim 35, Dellinger teaches wherein the guaranteed minimum periodic retirement income payment amount is predetermined by the user (see at least col. 10, line 40-48, abstract).

18. Regarding claim 36, Dellinger teaches wherein the guaranteed minimum periodic retirement income payment amount is predetermined by the total premium payments made by the user during an accumulation period (see at least col. 18, lines 27-36).

19. Regarding claim 45, Dellinger teaches wherein the output of the adjustment module to the user is based on the balance in the adjustment account (see at least col. 5, lines 16-36, col. 11, lines 49-57).

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20. Regarding claim 46, Dellinger teaches wherein the output of the adjustment module to the user is equal to the periodic retirement income payment amount, if the adjustment account balance is zero and the periodic retirement income payment amount is greater than the guaranteed minimum periodic retirement income payment amount (see at least col. 15, line 64 – col. 16, line 23, col. 8, lines 49-59, col. 11, lines 16-35).

21. Regarding claim 47, Dellinger teaches wherein the income generating payment comprises a plurality of predetermined scheduled premium payments (see at least col. 4, line 30 – col. 6, line 12, col. 13, lines 50 – col. 14, line 2).

22. Regarding claim 48, Dellinger teaches wherein the income generating payment comprises a plurality of predetermined premium payments (see at least col. 4, line 30 – col. 61, line 12, col. 18, lines 13-60).

23. Regarding claim 49, Dellinger teaches wherein the income generating payment comprises a single premium payment (see at least col. 10, line 56 – col. 11, line 17).

24. Regarding claim 50, Dellinger teaches wherein the income generating payment comprises a plurality of premium payments (see at least col. 18, lines 15-67).

25. Regarding claim 51, Dellinger teaches wherein the guaranteed minimum periodic retirement income payment amount is determined by the amount and timing of the premium payments made by the user during the accumulation period (see at least col. 18, line 15-67, col. 4, line 30 – col. 6, line 12).

26. Regarding claim 52, Dellinger teaches wherein the adjustment account balance is forgiven as a death benefit during the annulization period or at the expiration of the certain period, whichever occurs later (see at least abstract, col. 10, line 56 – col. 11, line 3, col. 11 lines 40 –49, col. 12, lines 10 –35, col. 14, lines 3 – 21).

27. Regarding claim 53, Dellinger teaches wherein an administrator retains a secured interest in future periodic retirement income payment amounts, if the adjustment account reflects a balance (see at least col. 4, line 55 – col. 5, line 16, col. 12, lines 43 –60, col. 14, lines 3-10, and lines 43 – 61).

28. Regarding claim 54, Dellinger teaches wherein the administrator is a financial services carrier (see at least abstract, claim 25).

29. Regarding claim 55, Dellinger teaches a method for providing a user with a plurality of guaranteed minimum retirement income payments, comprising: receiving an income generating payment at an equity module (see at least abstract, col. 4, lines 30-46, Fig 5) Dellinger teaches outputting a periodic retirement income payment amount,

using the equity module, wherein the periodic retirement income payment amount is greater than, equal to, or less than a guaranteed minimum periodic retirement income payment amount if the income generating payments received are received according to a predetermined payment schedule, and wherein the guaranteed minimum periodic retirement income payment amount is defined by the user (see at least col. 4, line 30-46, Fig. 5, col. 8, lines 35-50, col. 8, line 66 – col. 9, line 5, col. 18, lines 15-67).

Dellinger teaches comparing the periodic retirement income payment amount and the guaranteed minimum periodic retirement income payment amount using an adjustment module (see at least col. 15, lines 35-63, col. 16, lines 37 – 57, col. 4, line 55 – col. 6, line 12). Dellinger teaches outputting, using the adjustment module, to the user at least the guaranteed minimum periodic retirement income payment amount, the adjustment module storing a balance in an adjustment account if the periodic retirement income payment amount is less than the guaranteed minimum periodic retirement income payment amount (see at least col. 4, line 30-46, Fig. 5, col. 8, lines 35-50, col. 8, line 66 – col. 9, line 5, col. 18, lines 15-67, col. 5, lines 16-36, col. 11, lines 49 –57).

30. Regarding claim 56, Dellinger teaches forgiving the adjustment account balance as a death benefit during the annuitization period or at the expiration of the certain period, whichever occurs later (see at least abstract, col. 10, line 56 – col. 11, line 3, col. 11 lines 40 –49, col. 12, lines 10 –35, col. 14, lines 3 – 21).

31. Regarding claim 57, Dellinger teaches wherein the equity module comprises and equity indexed annuities or an equity indexed immediate annuities (see at least col. 10, lines 3-15, col. 13, line 50 – col. 14, line 2).

32. Regarding claim 58, Dellinger teaches a system for providing a user with a plurality of guaranteed minimum retirement income payments (see at least abstract, col. 4, lines 30-46, Fig 5). Dellinger teaches an equity module to receive an income generating payment and to output a periodic retirement income payment amount wherein the periodic retirement income payment amount is greater than, equal to, or less than a guaranteed minimum periodic retirement income payment amount if the income generating payments received are received according to a predetermined payment schedule (see at least col. 4, line 30-46, Fig. 5, col. 8, lines 35-50, col. 8, line 66 – col. 9, line 5). Dellinger teaches comparing the periodic retirement income payment amount and the guaranteed minimum periodic retirement income payment amount, determining if the periodic retirement income payment amount is greater than, equal to, or less than a guaranteed minimum periodic retirement income payment amount, and outputting to the user at least the guaranteed minimum periodic retirement income payment amount, with the adjustment module storing a balance in an adjustment account when the periodic retirement income payment amount is less than the guaranteed minimum periodic retirement income payment amount (see at least col. 8, lines 35-50, col. 8, line 66 – col. 9, line 5).

33. Regarding claim 59, Dellinger teaches a method for providing a user with a plurality of guaranteed minimum retirement income payments, comprising: receiving an income generating payment at an equity module (see at least abstract, col. 4, lines 30-46, Fig 5) Dellinger teaches outputting a periodic retirement income payment amount, using the equity module, wherein the periodic retirement income payment amount is greater than, equal to, or less than a guaranteed minimum periodic retirement income payment amount if the income generating payments received are received according to a predetermined payment schedule, and wherein the guaranteed minimum periodic retirement income payment amount is defined by the user (see at least col. 4, line 30-46, Fig. 5, col. 8, lines 35-50, col. 8, line 66 – col. 9, line 5, col. 18, lines 15-67). Dellinger teaches comparing the periodic retirement income payment amount and the guaranteed minimum periodic retirement income payment amount using an adjustment module (see at least col. 15, lines 35-63, col. 16, lines 37 – 57, col. 4, line 55 – col. 6, line 12). Dellinger teaches determining if the periodic retirement income payment amount is greater than, equal to, or less than a guaranteed minimum periodic retirement income payment amount outputting, using the adjustment module, to the user at least the guaranteed minimum periodic retirement income payment amount, the adjustment module storing a balance in an adjustment account when the periodic retirement income payment amount is less than the guaranteed minimum periodic retirement income payment amount (see at least col. 4, line 30-46, Fig. 5, col. 8, lines 35-50, col. 8, line 66 – col. 9, line 5, col. 18, lines 15-67, col. 5, lines 16-36, col. 11, lines 49 –57).

34. The Examiner has cited particular columns and line numbers in the references as applied to the claims for the convenience of the applicant. Although the specified citations are representative of the teachings in the art and are applied to the specific limitations within the individual claim, other passages and figures may apply as well. It is respectfully requested from the applicant, in preparing the responses, to fully consider the references in entirety as potentially teaching all or part of the claimed invention, as well as the context of the passage as taught by the prior art or disclosed by the examiner.

Conclusion

Any inquiry concerning this communication or earlier communications from the examiner should be directed to JAMIE H. SWARTZ whose telephone number is (571)272-7363. The examiner can normally be reached on 8:00am-4:30pm Monday-Friday.

If attempts to reach the examiner by telephone are unsuccessful, the examiner's supervisor, James Trammell can be reached on (571) 272-6712. The fax phone number for the organization where this application or proceeding is assigned is 571-273-8300.

Information regarding the status of an application may be obtained from the Patent Application Information Retrieval (PAIR) system. Status information for published applications may be obtained from either Private PAIR or Public PAIR. Status information for unpublished applications is available through Private PAIR only. For more information about the PAIR system, see <http://pair-direct.uspto.gov>. Should you have questions on access to the Private PAIR system, contact the Electronic Business Center (EBC) at 866-217-9197 (toll-free). If you would like assistance from a USPTO Customer Service Representative or access to the automated information system, call 800-786-9199 (IN USA OR CANADA) or 571-272-1000.

/J. H. S./
Examiner, Art Unit 3694

/James P Trammell/
Supervisory Patent Examiner, Art Unit 3694